(a) The Jewish population is altogether urban where it is mainly composed of recent immigrants (in the United States, Canada, and South Africa). There, hardly any Jews live in villages, and at the utmost a few per cent of the total in the small towns.[1] Conditions are different in the Argentine and in Palestine, where the agricultural colonization of the I.C.A., of Baron Edmond de Kothschild, and of the Zionist Organization, has created a Jewish peasantry—15 per cent of the Jewish population in the Argentine inhabit villages, and 26-3 per cent in Palestine. According to Linfield,[2] in 1927, of the Jews in the United States—

84-0 per cent lived in 68 large towns.
11-6 „ „ „ 680 middle-sized towns.
1-8 „ „ „ 2042 small towns and villages with more tlian 2500 inhabitants.
1*0 „ „ „ 12,908 villages with less than 2500 inhabitants.
1-6 „ „ „ rural districts outside of villages.

Of the 84 per cent Jews inhabiting the 68 large towns, about half lived in New York City, which, with its two million Jews, represents the largest Jewish settlement known in history.

Conversely, in the large cities the Jews form a higher percentage of the total population than in middle-sized and small towns. According to Linfield it amounted—

	Per cent.
In the large towns to	11-1

„ middle-sized towns with 25,000-100,000 inhabitants to . 3-1
n 10,000- 25,000 „ 1- „ „ 8
>, small „ „ 5,000- 10,000 „ „ 1-1
„ townships „ 2,500- 5,000 „ „ 1-0

Thus the attraction which towns exercise on the Jews grows with their size. The reasons are partly economic;

[1] Towns with less than 10,000 inhabitants are here described as "small", with 10,000 to 100,000 as "middle-sized", and with more than 100,000 as "large".

[2] *Americw Jewish Year Book,* 5689 (Philadelphia, 1928), p. 101.